

Peres Defends Action Of Israelis Who Killed Newsmen in Lebanon

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Friday that the two members of a CBS cameras crew who were killed by Israeli tank fire in southern Lebanon on Thursday were fired on because they "took positions in the midst of a group of armed men who were engaged in active hostility" against the Israeli military.

In a message to Edward Joyce, president of CBS News in New York, Mr. Peres expressed "deep sorrow at the tragic death of two newsmen," but maintained that the tank crew that fired at the men "did not deviate from the strict orders concerning the protection of innocent bystanders."

Mr. Peres added: "I reiterate Israel's longstanding and unqualified commitment to freedom of the press and totally reject any suggestion that the incident was anything but a derivative of the tragic situation in Lebanon and the circumstances under which we are forced to carry out our duty to protect the lives of our soldiers."

[CBS rejected Mr. Peres's defense of the Israeli tank crew, Reuters reported from New York. "CBS News is grateful for your expression of sorrow," Mr. Joyce said in telex message to Mr. Peres, "but is disappointed that you chose to ignore the testimony of eyewitness journalists on the scene."]

The two Lebanese employees of CBS, Tewfik Ghawwi, a cameraman, and Bahje Metni, a soundman, were reportedly in an automobile when it was hit by tank fire near the village of Kfar Milik. The driver of the car was injured in the incident.

[President Ronald Reagan, at a news conference Thursday in Washington, called the crew members' deaths a tragedy. United Press International quoted him as saying, "I am sure this was not a deliberate killing," he said.]

Journalists who were in the same area were quoted as saying that the camera crew members and other journalists with them were clearly identifiable and that the Israeli tank, stationed about 500 yards (457 meters) away, appeared to fire at them deliberately.

In a statement issued Thursday night, the Israeli military command said that the tank had fired on "armed men who were taking firing positions," and that the distance involved "it appeared that the CBS crewmen were among the armed men in the village."

There have been no reports that

armed guerrillas were killed or injured as a result of the tank fire.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said Friday that a preliminary investigation had determined that the tank crew "acted in accordance with regulations" and that there would be "no special inquiry" into the incident, as demanded by CBS.

Israel Radio said that Mr. Peres had accepted the military's version of the incident and ruled out any investigation other than the army's routine review of the action.

In raids on four southern Lebanon villages east of Sidon on Thursday, Israeli soldiers killed 21 persons they described as Shiite Moslem guerrillas and wounded seven others, in addition to the two CBS newsmen.

The newsmen were believed to be the first killed by Israeli fire in the Lebanese conflict.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Army crackdown against the Shiite guerrillas continued Friday with the search of the village of Qaile, about five miles (8 kilometers) south of Tyre.

Tunor Goksel, spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, known as UNIFIL, said one civilian was killed and another was wounded during the operation.

Mr. Peres's message to Mr. Joyce of CBS, and the decision to make it public, underscored Israeli sensitivity to the increasingly adverse publicity surrounding what has been called in the Israeli press as Israel's "iron fist" policy in southern Lebanon.

Faced with attacks by Shiite Moslem guerrillas that have resulted in numerous Israeli casualties, the Israeli military has retaliated with raids on villages suspected to be guerrilla strongholds.

■ Early Pullout Is Seen

Reports in Israel said Friday that the country's troops will complete their withdrawal from southern Lebanon in May, four months earlier than previously planned. The Associated Press reported.

The reports in Israeli newspapers came as Israel faced growing pressure to speed up its pullout because of increasing attacks on Israeli soldiers.

The Jerusalem Post reported that the Israeli cabinet is scheduled to approve the start of the third and final stage of the evacuation by April 15 and the last soldier will leave Lebanon by the first week of May.

The Ha'aretz newspaper also said that the evacuation will be over by mid-May.

There have been no reports that



Villagers in Houmin Tahia, Lebanon, carried the bodies of victims of Thursday's Israeli attack there to a cemetery Friday.

Frenchman Abducted in Beirut; 2 Others Missing

(Continued from Page 1)
March 16, is The Associated Press Bureau chief in Beirut.

A Western diplomat said Friday that he had information that the three were being held in Hermel, a town at the northern tip of the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. He said that Hermel was controlled by Hezbollah, or Party of God, a Shiite Moslem fundamentalist movement that Western diplomats have linked with Islamic Jihad.

Naming the three French citizens, a caller said Friday that their release "was for the kidnapping of Mr. Fontaine only and did not mention Mr. Carton or his daughter."

which Riyadh would get Mirage planes for oil."

He said that Islamic Jihad had seized them to show its rejection of France's relations with an "axis" of moderate Arab nations made up of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt.

"Everything will return to normal" when France stops supporting Iraq in its war with Iran, the caller said.

But another caller to news agencies, who also said he spoke for Islamic Jihad, claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Mr. Fontaine only and did not mention Mr. Carton or his daughter.

The second caller's statement did not carry the usual hallmarks of previous Islamic Jihad communiqués telephoned to news agency offices in Beirut.

Major Giovanni Schirru, an Italian Army liaison officer with UN troops in Lebanon, was also involved in an incident with gunmen Friday in West Beirut.

A UN source said Major Schirru and a Greek colleague were ordered out of a car by four men with automatic rifles on a seafront boulevard, but neither was hurt or abducted.

Mr. Fontaine, 43, was seized by two gunmen as he was buying

newspapers 100 meters (330 feet) from the French Embassy compound.

The owner of the shop said that two neatly dressed, clean-shaven young men with pistols took Mr. Fontaine out of the shop and into a car.

"I was just giving Mr. Fontaine his change when I felt a pistol in my back, and I was shoved into the back of the shop," the shopkeeper said. "Two men with pistols pushed Mr. Fontaine into a car waiting outside with another man and left. It took less than a minute, just a few seconds. Mr. Fontaine said nothing."

Unrest Reflects Kenya's Insecurity

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Recent unrest among university students here has illuminated the uneasiness that the government still feels nearly three years after an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi.

After a week of disturbances last month, in which at least one student was killed, the government closed Kenya's main university campus indefinitely, arrested several students and ordered others to return home and report to their local authorities.

Students at the University of Nairobi's College of Architecture and Engineering and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences boycotted classes after university officials expelled three students

and withdrew scholarships from five others.

The government told all students to resume classes, but the students defied the order.

Students demonstrated in central Nairobi, ostensibly over the way the authorities were handling their grants. But some chose to use the demonstration as a platform for a political statement, saying publicly that they were Marxists and defying the authorities to detain them.

Although the authorities did not specify the reasons for the action taken against the eight University of Nairobi students, a statement from Mr. Moi's office said later that the youths had been involved in "activities similar to those which led to the disturbances of 1982," a reference to the attempted coup in August of that year. At that time,

leftist pamphlets were circulated on the campus and Mr. Moi accused some students of bowing to "imported ideologies."

The pro-Western government's swift reaction to the latest unrest was viewed by Kenyans and foreigners as evidence that the attempted coup has not been forgotten and that this country, long viewed as a model of prosperity and political stability on a continent seen from outside as one of turmoil, has yet to regain full self-confidence.

The attempted coup was the first since Kenya became independent in 1963. It was led by low-ranking air force personnel, who accused Mr. Moi's administration of corruption and inefficiency, and was supported by students. The rebellion brought with it hours of widespread looting in Nairobi.

The government blamed students for much of the banditry. Afterward, the university was closed for a year and four students were convicted of sedition.

Western and Kenyan political experts say that just as Mr. Moi's crackdown on opposition that preceded the unsuccessful coup probably contributed to the rebellion in 1982, the government's moves to stem the recent protest may further inflame the students' emotions.

With a population growing at a rate of more than 4 percent a year and limited available land, Kenya can expect to face continuing frictions and uneasiness, these sources say.

In the recent week of unrest, one youth died from injuries received when riot police broke up a meeting of several thousand students at the university's athletic grounds.

Police say they took action only after the students disobeyed an order to disperse and became violent, but the students maintained that the police had started the disturbance.

Mr. Moi has suggested that foreigners had been involved. In a recent speech, he said he had received a message from Czechoslovak university students protesting the closing of the university's main campus.

"I immediately concluded that the students who sparked off trouble here were their agents," he said.

"It was their godfather protesting. These troublemakers at our university have been sold, body and soul."

The Iranians said that Iraqi warplanes flew over Tehran while Hesam Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, was leading Friday prayers at Tehran University. The planes did not attack.

Addressing the crowd, Mr. Rafsanjani said Iran would soon find another missile at Baghdad. Iran says it has fired several missiles into Baghdad; Iraq has accused saboteurs of carrying out explosions at the times some of the missiles were reported to have been fired.

(Reuters, AP)

Doctors Say Iran Troops Were Gassed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Doctors in West Germany and Belgium who are treating Iranian casualties from the Gulf war said Friday that their patients were the victims of mustard gas.

The clinical picture shows clear evidence of injury inflicted by mustard gas," said Dr. Max von Klarman of the Isar Right Bank Clinic in Munich. A hospital in Ghent, Belgium, said three Angolans who

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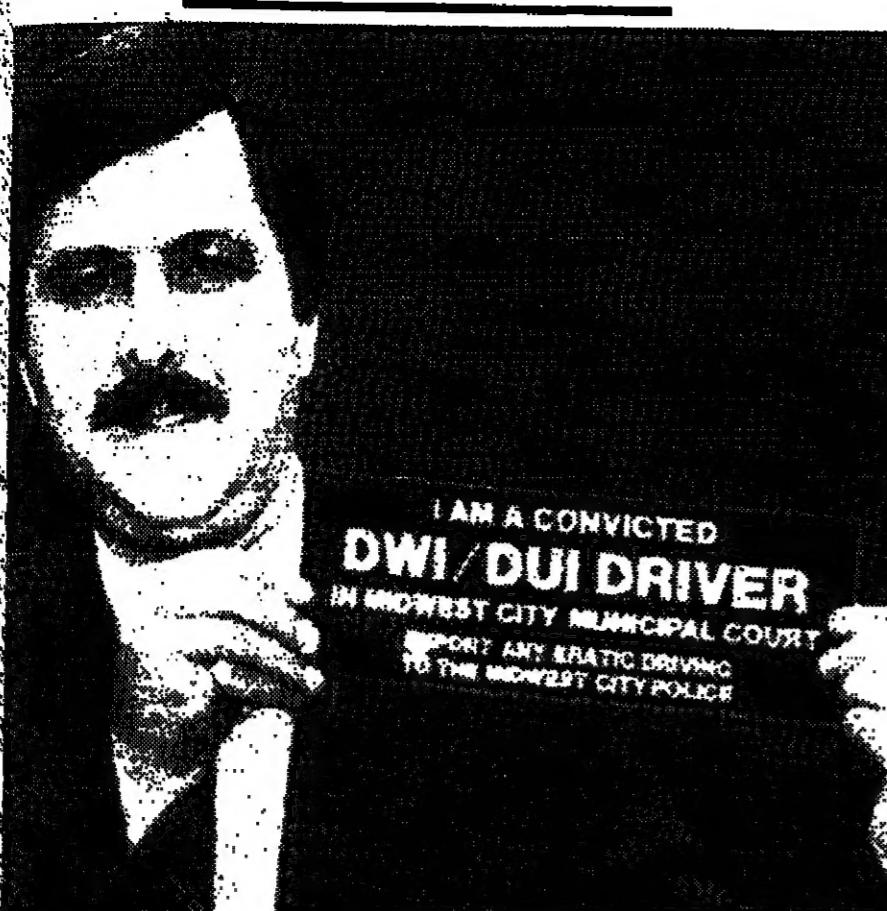
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AMERICAN TOPICS



INKING AND DRIVING — Ed Foreman, a policeman in Midwest City, Oklahoma, displays a bumper sticker that a judge can order a driver to place on his vehicle to get a conviction for driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of alcohol. The bumper sticker asks other motorists to report any erratic driving to the police.

Stains of Industry: They Overpaid?

Figures for American business firms have more than tripled in a decade, according to Patton, chairman of the dental commission on executive legislation during the administration. In an article in the Harvard Business Review, Mr. Patton writes that the 124-percent inflation between 1973 and 1983 been only factor, the median pay of \$10,000 for heads of big companies would have risen to \$20,000. But instead it "tops \$1 on a year for many large companies," he says.

Mr. Patton says he is not talking about the leaders who talked their way into Kresge and K mart, who are "worth millions." But most chief executives are administrators, and short ones at that, he says.

Mr. Patton blames their "exorbitant" salaries on compensation systems, which are undertaken by companies to determine the for various executive functions. Also responsible, he said, are executives who get a percentage of the new executive's pay — above the company average — necessitating raises all around to avoid morale problems. The growing practice of executives appointing each other to their boards of directors, "smacks of coziness" and fading of the tradition of piling leaders up through the

Mr. Patton, a retired director of McKinsey & Co., an international management consulting firm, says, "Many of the best-run companies train their own executives and do not rely on recruiters, while others do not permit their chief executives to sit on other boards."

Short Takes

The Pennsylvania legislature, which inadvertently passed a law last year permitting unregulated gambling in bars, has repealed it. Now tavern owners are clamoring for the legalization of video poker games, which have long led an illicit existence.

The U.S. Army used mules during World War II to carry supplies through the jungles of the Philippines, the mountains of Italy and the Burma Road, but phased out the animals in the 1950s. Now, coinciding with the re-establishment of the 10th Mountain Division, the army is studying the feasibility of bringing mules back for use over rough, or mountainous terrain where it is impractical to use motor vehicles.

Legislation to permit the minting of the first American legal-tender gold coin in half a century, to compete on world markets with South Africa's Krugerrand, has been introduced by Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, leader of the Republican majority, and Alan Cranston of California, assistant leader of the Democratic minority. Mr. Cranston said the coin would offer investors and collectors "a free choice between

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan Urges Soviet Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

and a soldier, since the Lebanese fighters were dressed in civilian clothes. He voiced surprise that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, had raised questions in a recent speech about American research plans aimed at developing a space-based missile defense. Mr. Reagan said he knew the strategic defense initiative, popularly known as "star wars," had the endorsement of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

By saying that the United States had not been idle in efforts to work out further accords in the Middle East, he praised efforts by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan to start a new round of peace negotiations aimed at addressing the problems of the Palestinians. Mr. Reagan said the United States would do "whatever we could to bring the warring parties together."

He said that he was willing to meet with a group of Palestinians and Jordanians to discuss peace, but "at the moment" not with the Palestine Liberation Organization because "we have not had any statement from them that they recognize Israel or the United Nations resolutions" that call for the return of Israeli-occupied territory in exchange for recognition of the right of all states in the area to exist within secure borders.

On the killings Thursday of at least 18 blacks in South Africa, Mr. Reagan appeared to blame both sides. He termed the violence "tragic," but said it was "significant" that some of the violence forces "enforcing the law and using the law" were also black — black policemen. To assert "that the violence was coming totally from the law-and-order side ignores the fact that there was rioting going on on behalf of others there," Mr. Reagan said. He added that the South African apartheid system was "repugnant."

On discussing world trade, he said that when he attends the economic meeting of Western leaders in Bonn in May, he plans to propose "another round of trade negotiations to further get us back to completely free trade."

Reagan Seeks Compromise With Senate On Budget

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has expressed willingness to discuss a compromise with Senate Republican leaders on his 1986 budget, but he has rejected any reduction in his proposal for military spending.

Mr. Reagan and Senate Republicans met Friday but were unable to resolve the question of military spending. United Press International reported. It said agreement was reached to form a smaller "working group" for further talks.

"We recognize that others may have other ideas," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference. "But now we've got something that we can sit down and talk about."

At an earlier meeting between senior Senate Republicans and White House aides, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Budget Committee chairman, warned that the committee's package was "the best you're going to get." That package reduces Mr. Reagan's requested military appropriation by \$12 billion.

In discussing the budget, Mr. Reagan appeared to begin on a conciliatory note, but his posture stiffened as he was asked about specific areas of possible compromise with Senate Republicans.

At one point, he adamantly rejected the Senate Budget Committee's proposed reduction in his military budget.

"Any further cuts are actually going to run the risk of lowering our capability of preserving national security," Mr. Reagan said.

The president complained that members of Congress who advocated reduced military spending were attempting to use the money for domestic programs, and he said this was not acceptable to him.

Mr. Reagan also said he would not try to punish any of the 22 Republican senators up for re-election in 1986 if they did not support his budget proposals, as he had been reported to be planning to do.

The president said the 11th Commandment" of his party was: "Thou shall not speak ill of another Republican."

On another domestic policy matter, Mr. Reagan said he would not support the extension of a special unemployment-benefit program due to expire at the end of this month. Under the program, the long-term unemployed have been able to receive aid beyond the customary six-month limit. Administration officials have argued that it was no longer needed because of a robust economic climate.

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Universal Trek '85 is to involve 6,600 troops to practice an amphibious landing with support from attack helicopters and guided missile ships. Pentagon officials have announced.

The exercise, called Universal Trek '85, is to last for two weeks. It would be the fifth major maneuver by the two nations since 1983.

Another maneuver, Big Pine 3, a three-month mission in which tanks were sent to Honduras for the first time and as many as 4,500 troops were deployed at its peak, will still be operating in another part of the country when Universal Trek '85 begins nearby on the northern coast April 23.

The exercise coincide with an administration push in Congress for release of \$14 million in aid to Central America.

Industrial centers like Detroit and Cleveland no longer fit the perception of the peaceful, friendly agricultural heartland, and Chicago, once its capital, is no longer considered so by a majority of the 1,941 students polled in 32 states. Mr. Shorridge concluded that the industrial states east of the Mississippi once considered part of the Middle West are now "a region in need of a name."

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Another maneuver, Big Pine 3, a three-month mission in which tanks were sent to Honduras for the first time and as many as 4,500 troops were deployed at its peak, will still be operating in another part of the country when Universal Trek '85 begins nearby on the northern coast April 23.

The exercise coincide with an administration push in Congress for release of \$14 million in aid to Central America.

Industrial centers like Detroit and Cleveland no longer fit the perception of the peaceful, friendly agricultural heartland, and Chicago, once its capital, is no longer considered so by a majority of the 1,941 students polled in 32 states. Mr. Shorridge concluded that the industrial states east of the Mississippi once considered part of the Middle West are now "a region in need of a name."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Deadlock in the Gulf

When the price of oil soared in the 1970s, one great question was the use to which the oil-exporting countries would put their new wealth. Iraq and Iran have used it to pursue for four and a half years an immensely bloody war. For some time the war has been deadlocked along a line very close to the prewar boundary. Periodically one side or the other attempts to break the deadlock, and the level of fighting suddenly rises.

That is happening again this month, but this attempt differs from most of its predecessors. This time, in violation of an agreement worked out last June by the United Nations, both sides are going after civilian targets. Neither has sufficient air power to make a decisive difference in the military balance. Both have apparently decided to use their planes instead to increase the sense of war-weariness and fear among civilians in the hope of generating pressure for a negotiated settlement. A series of explosions in Baghdad suggests that Iran may be using missiles against its enemy's capital.

Neither side seems likely to win a conventional military victory. Both are better equipped for defense than for offensive operations, which is why the casualties have been so high. Both sides, but particularly the Iranians with their much larger numbers, have relied heavily on tactics reminiscent of World

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A Chore for Mexico

The United States is rightly alarmed by evidence that drug traffickers are corrupting Mexico's law enforcement. Why are Mexican officials so reluctant to share that alarm?

A decade ago Mexico was the main source of marijuana and heroin consumed in the United States. Commodity, it responded to U.S. pressure and help with an effective crop-eradication program. By 1981 Mexico's share of marijuana shipments to the United States had fallen to 4 percent. Its heroin share was down to 33 percent by 1983. But now Mexico's marijuana shipments have rebounded to 24 percent, while heroin shipments have crept back up to 37 percent. The reversal coincides with disturbing signs of official indifference.

Last November Mexican authorities seized 2,500 tons of marijuana produced on a farm employing 6,000 peasants. How could that immense business operate without official complicity? This month the authorities were curiously slow to investigate the murder of a U.S. drug enforcement agent. Under heavy pressure from Washington they finally arrested several police officers. "It's hard to tell the good guys from the bad guys here," reported one U.S. agent. "They all carry badges."

What can the United States do? Some in Washington are enraged to the point of de-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Good Talks in Quebec

When the president of the United States and the Canadian prime minister can agree; they usually have the satisfaction of having done something tangible for a lot of people. A boring serenity along a border, leaving countries' energies free for more productive pre-occupations, is the reward of good diplomacy. The Quebec conversations this week between Ronald Reagan and Brian Mulroney were warm and at least modestly productive.

The agreement on acid rain is likely to prove more useful than it might look at first glance. A lot of Canadians have needed Mr. Mulroney for settling for a mere study. True, it is unfair that the wind blows smoke mostly from the United States to Canada and not vice versa. But the United States has reduced emissions of sulfur dioxide, the most threatening of the pollutants, by a third since the mid-1970s. Canadians, meanwhile, have done very little to control their own prolific sources of acid rain. Canada would be in a stronger position to call for further action in the United States if it began to tighten up the loose controls on its own power plants and, especially, its smelters. Mr. Mulroney understands this point. With a little luck, the joint study will lead to a joint

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Drug Runners Stop at the Bank

It has become increasingly evident that banks and other financial houses often are unwitting, and sometimes willing, handmaidens of drug smugglers. They "launder" huge amounts of dirty money by passing it through clean hands, thus making illicit drug-trade profits look legitimate. Law enforcement officials recently said they believe that \$1.2 billion transferred through the Bank of Boston was

stolen to drug trafficking. The bank was fined \$500 for failing to report the transactions.

Prosecutors want tougher laws to help them crack down on money laundering. Illegal U.S. drug trafficking is estimated to generate as much as \$80 billion in cash a year. If bankers don't cooperate better with law enforcement in following the Mafia's money flow, they may fall under some tough new laws, which they will entirely deserve.

— The Commercial Appeal (Memphis).

FROM OUR MARCH 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Hatpin Wielders Must Disarm

NEW YORK — The Chicago ordinance which deprives women of long hatpins, their most cherished weapon of defense, became law [on March 21] amid a tempest of hissing from the fair sex which crowded the galleries of the Chicago City Hall. By a vote of 68 to 2, the Council, after considering the proposed ordinance for a month, decreed: "No person while in a public street or public elevator or other public place shall wear any hatpin the exposed point of which shall protrude more than one half of an inch beyond the hat in, upon or through which such pin is worn." After the ordinance passed, many women indignantly proclaimed their intention of carrying a long hatpin in their hands as a weapon. The ordinance has aroused widespread interest.

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Moscow's Afghan Line May Be Hardening

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The experts in Washington are not sure exactly what General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev had in mind when he told Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq at the Chemenko funeral that continued collaboration with the rebels in Afghanistan would affect Soviet-Pakistani relations in "the most negative way." But when the Soviet agency Tass is at pains to report such blunt language, American authorities take the matter seriously.

One theory is that Mr. Gorbachev was carrying favor with his military as part of the process of consolidating power. The military's frustrations with an ugly struggle that has lasted longer for the Soviets than for World War II are predictably acute.

But that theory makes sense only if Mr. Gorbachev means business — more resources allocated to the Afghan war effort, stepped up cross-border "hot pursuit" of Afghan rebels into Pakistan at the expense of Pakistani civilians, or subversive pressure on Pakistan. Whatever the case, the conclusion here is that Afghanistan is increasingly a high-priority Soviet concern.

And that makes Afghanistan — and Pakistan — an increasing concern for U.S. policymakers as well. Washington is a heavy supplier of military aid to the Zia government, by way of stiffening its resolve as a co-conspirator in the CIA's "covert" supply of arms to Afghan rebels. So Soviet efforts to intimidate the Pakistanis are at odds with U.S. policy.

The conflict of U.S.-Soviet interests is compounded by the U.S. Congress, which is even more eager than the Reagan administration, and a lot more explicit, in its dedication to the cause of the Afghan "freedom fighters." By doubling the administration's \$100-million request for aid to the rebels and passing a resolution for more effective U.S. support, Congress has made Pakistan all the more uncomfortable with its role as the overland route for aid to the rebels.

Not that the Soviets would not be admonishing Pakistan in any case. Most of the costs of the war to the Soviets are obvious: the casualties, the weapons destroyed, the strain on Soviet resources, the open-endedness of it all. But one cost has gone largely unnoticed, except by U.S. authorities who monitor such matters: the demoralizing effect the war is beginning to have on the Soviet public.

In their terms it is risky to dismiss the issue as casually. Colombia, Pakistan, Thailand and Malaysia once considered drug production for export a relatively harmless activity; all now find themselves having to cope with large and growing addict populations. The Mexican economy is already infected, as Mexico's drug traffickers have invested their millions in real estate and other legitimate businesses. Unchecked, their bribing and bullying of officials is sure to continue.

Does a country so dependent on U.S. tourists really want a reputation for addiction, corruption and violence? Is its legitimate economy so weak that it must settle for an economy rooted in crime? Why does a government properly proud of its standing in the hemisphere let itself be pushed around by thugs?

Prude should dictate Mexico's cooperation with drug enforcement. So should self-interest.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Yes, the Import Surcharge Is a Dangerous Idea

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In their frustration over the swollen U.S. trade deficit, Washington officials in and out of Congress have been indulging in an unprecedented outburst of "bashing" Japan, which has an embarrassingly large trade surplus with the rest of the world. The reaction borders on hysteria. It focuses at the moment on the possibility of a 20-percent surcharge on imports, touted as the most menacing weapon with which to confront Japan.

In an economic model exercise financed by Motorola, Nobel laureate Lawrence Klein of the Wharton School of Finance has estimated without advocating a surcharge, that in its first year it would raise from \$35 billion to \$59 billion in revenue. It is thus being billed as a magic answer to America's economic problems: At one stroke it would bring down the trade and budget deficits and also curb the rise of the dollar. (On the latter point you can get as many points of view as the number of economists you assemble.)

But a surcharge is a very bad idea, a crude blunderbuss designed to punish Japan for failing to buy more imported goods, especially manufactured goods, from the rest of the world.

The reality is that under Mr. Mulroney Canada is again opening its economy to the foreign investment that it needs. And under Mr. Reagan the United States is becoming more dependent on Canadian energy — electricity in the East, natural gas in the West. These bonds of mutual advantage and dependence created the cordial atmosphere in which the two men met on Sunday and Monday.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Will Mitterrand Transform de Gaulle's Republic?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — François Mitterrand means to leave his mark on France. Three immense public works have been launched under his presidency, each of them expressions of his personal taste. He risks, however, leaving a larger, monumental monument because of what he does or does not do to the political character of the Fifth Republic.

His material monuments, if they are completed, will be three.

A new opera house at the Place de la Bastille in Paris will allow the existing Palais Garnier, marvelous but impractical product of the Second Empire. The Louvre museum is to expand into a whole wing of its building until now occupied by the Finance Ministry. It will be given vast new underground facilities crowned by the famous (some say infamous) glass pyramid by I.M. Pei, to be erected over a new entrance in the central court.

Finally, at the skyscraper business center called La Défense, just to the west of the city, a building in the form of an arch — two great towers with a bridge — will complete the noble perspective that now sweeps from the Louvre and the small Arc de Triomphe in the Carrousel garden, past the Place de la Concorde, up the Champs-Elysées to the great Arc de Triomphe and on to La Défense.

Mr. Mitterrand's predecessors, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Georges Pompidou, left museums — an as yet unfinished museum of 19th century art in Giscard's case, and the enormously popular museum of modern art that bears the Pompidou name.

Charles de Gaulle left no monument, and instructed that none be built. No doubt that was pride, imperious pride. His monument was France liberated and restored, a system of government bestowed upon it that has constructively reconciled the authoritarian and revolutionary impulses that have repeatedly made

themselves felt in France's history. A profound and romantic wish to democratize and distribute all power, to let every man rule himself, has in France crashed again and again against an equally strong wish to have order, form, rationality, authority and decision. The Fifth Republic's constitution created a kind of elected absolutism, by which for seven years a president with vast powers consults but is not ruled by Parliament. Each year sees his conduct implicitly plied with regional or local elections, and each five years by a parliamentary election.

This constitution has since 1958 given France an enviable stability and continuity of direction. Essential to that stability has been the electoral method, that of winner-take-all, as in Britain and the United States.

It is this which is in question. Local elections just concluded have shown the governing Socialist Party of Mr. Mitterrand somewhat improved over its recent electoral performances, and still by far the largest party in the country, but with practically no prospect of winning, by itself, the parliamentary election that will take place a year from now.

On the other hand, a new party of the extreme right, the National Front, has confirmed its ability to draw about a tenth of the national vote — 8.69 percent, to be exact, down from 10.95 percent in European Parliament elections a year ago. The other parties of the conservative opposition together attracted just under half of the March 10 vote.

The National Front's score is approximately the level of support that the terminally ill French Communist Party now obtains.

It is apparent that if substantially

the same distribution of votes were

to occur next year, the major parties of the opposition could take control

of Parliament. The chance of the Socialists attracting allies able to make up a majority would be very poor.

If the voting method were changed, however, to one of proportional representation — the system used under the Fourth Republic — the outlook would be transformed. The National Front would become a substantial force in the National Assembly. The conventional right would probably split between those willing to collaborate with the extreme right, tolerating its hostility to immigrants and those who would refuse to do so and would be prepared to work with the Socialists in a center-left coalition.

This obviously must seem to Mr.

Mitterrand, as politician, the brighter prospect. It is by no means certain, however, that it is the choice he will make. He has in his career acquired the reputation of an opportunist. It is not, perhaps, the reputation he wishes to carry into the history texts.

The French, more than most people, are aware of their past, and celebrate their great men, among whom they count Napoleon Bonaparte. Not because he was a conqueror. His conquests were gone before he was. The larger Napoleon to rule France, Louis Napoleon, offered this explanation of the success of the first: "We know that the people what they wanted, as well as what they ought to have." The second phrase evokes a memoir more substantial than monuments.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Africa "Disintegrating"?

in any of the major African countries.

Why do we not hear of Latin America

being in a state of disintegration?

There are violent situations in a few African countries, but they are no worse than in Southeast Asia and certainly not as bad as in the Middle East. Established political systems survive and function in every African country — one might almost wish that these were not so. But it is encouraging to see that more have moved toward greater liberalization than toward greater authoritarianism in the past five or six years.

In what way, may one ask, is Africa disintegrating? True, the economic distress in many African countries is acute, but what is different about that? The economic decline in the developed countries has, relatively, been greater than that in Africa; the difference is that they have more fat to live off. The economic situation in Latin American countries like Argentina, Brazil and Mexico is worse than

that in Africa.

COLIN LEGUM.

Editor, Third World Reports.

London.

Iran "Consolidating"?

Iranians like Hassan Alizadeh

who deplores "consolidation" of the regime in Iran (Letters, March 3)

Narcotics: The Battle Is at Home

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The laws of supply and demand assert themselves ways that are not always beneficial. The proof is the drug traffic, the world's prime example of a strained, savage capitalism.

The focus is on suppliers and murderous gangs, especially in Colombia and Ecuador. The fact is their multibillion-dollar business flourishes because of demand in the United States. Officials say that military radar in southern California is like clouds of flies — small planes coming in the sea, doubtless delivering drugs.

A participant in the Geneva talks cites for President Zia, the new line for domestic consumption, says one authority, is "not exactly an indication that they are thinking about leaving any time soon."

Washington Post Writers Group.

That would be reason enough to present them in positive, patriotic terms. But the accompanying effort to identify them with the veterans of the Great Patriotic War suggests something else: a way of preparing Soviet opinion for a protracted Soviet engagement in Afghanistan.

Whatever Mr. Gorbachev has in store for President Zia, the new line for domestic consumption, says one authority, is "not exactly an indication that they are thinking about leaving any time soon."

Washington Post Writers Group.

The politics of drugs have been high politics. Jane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, has blamed Cuba and Nicaragua for promoting drug trade

Ershad Says
The 94% Back
Is Rule in
Bangladesh

The Associated Press
AKA, Bangladesh — President Mohammed Ershad claimed Friday the 94 percent of the voters in a referendum on his continued rule.

position politicians denied the poll as a fraud and a

yard at a polling station was in one of several bombing sites around Dhaka, the capital, other persons were hurt. He said they arrested four as in connection with the

ter bombing incidents were in the cities of Chittagong, Barisal and Sylhet, but were no reports of injuries.

According to official figures, 72

of those eligible voted in

ferendum. An official count in 86 percent of voting districts indicated General Ershad received the

vote of almost 28 million voters.

There were al-

most 1.6 million votes against General Ershad's policies, official

he said.

General Ershad called the refer-

endum earlier this year after he

had been scheduled for April

to participate in the elec-

tions. General Ershad turned

over to a caretaker govern-

ment before the election.

A opposition called for a boy-

of the referendum, a general

on election day, and vowed

to name its push for an end to

the rule.

Shah Khan Menon, a spokes-

for one opposition group,

He claimed no more

5 percent of the 48 million

voters participated, and his

alliance knew, "the auto-

ral Ershad, who took power

three years ago, said he

was willing to discuss the tran-

to civilian rule with the oppo-

ition.

He postponed the parlia-

mentary elections before he can-

the April 6 vote and called the

midterm. No new date has been

set for the elections.

or to the referendum, General

put two opposition leaders

in custody, and most other

opposition leaders went under-

ground.



Ferdinand E. Marcos ad-

ressing the cadets Friday.

**Marcos Accuses
Opposition of
Backing Rebels**

Reuter

BAGUIO, Philippines — President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Friday there had been a perceptible increase in Communist insurgency and accused opposition politicians of attempting to use this activity to gain power.

Mr. Marcos, who withdrew from public view for several weeks in November and had not left Manila since September, was visiting the northern Philippines town of Baguio.

He said that for the first time opposition parties are supporting the legalization of the Communist Party and have adopted the principles of Communism in their platform which they would implement if elected into office.

He described as "innocent, na-

ive, foolish" what he said were op-

position attempts to use Communists to prop themselves to power.

Mr. Marcos, 67, whose health

has been a cause of concern, at-

tended graduation ceremonies for

cadets of the Philippine Military

Academy. He looked fitter than at

any time since November and

spoke for nearly an hour. Chiefs of

most diplomatic missions based in

Manila attended the ceremonies,

which were also televised.

Moscow Notebook: Recalling Brezhnev and His 'Coachman'

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — He is said in Moscow gossip to have started his career as Leonid I. Brezhnev's chauffeur, and during his brief tenure as the leader of the Soviet Union some people referred to him dismissively as "the coachman."

At his funeral last week, all eyes were on his forceful, younger successor, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 54, running the ceremony briskly through its familiar steps.

Now, a week after his burial in Red Square, Konstantin U. Chernenko is already fading quickly from memory here. The forlorn impression he leaves behind is of a small 73-year-old man, visibly sick and inadequate to the job, appointed for political reasons by men more powerful than he, running through the paces of leadership even when he seemed too weak to stand up on his own and buried hurriedly when he died so that his colleagues could get on with their business.

Mr. Chernenko rose through Communist Party ranks primarily on the basis of his close friendship with Brezhnev, and when he was appointed to the Politburo in 1978, the move was seen in large part as the gesture of one pal to another in an administration accustomed to cronyism.

By the time he became the Soviet Union's supreme leader in February 1984, 15 months after Brezhnev's death,

he was already weak and spoke haltingly and there was no evidence from the outside that he had any real friends in the Politburo.

His appointment seemed clearly to be a hard-nosed compromise among competing Kremlin factions, and as his health quickly deteriorated, Soviet officials discussed his illness more openly and with less sense of decorum than they had with previous leaders.

To show that he was alive during his long absences from public view, Mr. Chernenko was given what seemed in suitably insignificant statements to sign, addressed to a Canadian schoolgirl or a group of Western churchmen.

In his last days, when he was roused from his sickbed to take part in brief, heavily edited television appearances, he stumbled, mumbled and nodded complacently as another official waved and grinned at him as if to a small child.

Last week, Mr. Chernenko's humanity suddenly and disturbingly flooded back onto Soviet television screens in the last moments of a funeral that had been carried out with a remarkable sense of impersonality.

As his Politburo colleagues stood stiffly at the graveside, Mr. Chernenko's widow, Anna, bent over his open coffin, and for one long minute the Soviet Union

watched as she kissed him, embraced him and stroked his forehead again and again.

For that one minute, the march of Kremlin politics seemed to pause as its transitional leader-of-convenience was buried.

So many leading Kremlin officials have died over the last few years and so many rumors of death have kept Moscow on the edge of its seat that when Mr. Chernenko died, he was suddenly, and inexplicably, overcome by a feeling of affection for Brezhnev. Although he had been the Soviet leader for 18 years, Brezhnev had never impressed his personal very strongly on his countrymen.

"Lord knows why I did it," she said, "but after work I went out and bought some flowers, wrapped them up in newspaper, and headed for the street where he lived."

"There were already some tulips up there," she said. "I had carnations. I quickly put them on the shelf and hurried to the curb to hail a taxi."

Then the woman realized that a man was standing quietly behind her and that he had been watching her all along. Soon an official-looking car pulled up to the curb and the man stepped forward to open the door for her. Very politely, she said, the man escorted her home, asking questions all the while.

"He must have thought I was some sort of dissident," she said. "He asked me why I had brought flowers to Mr. Brezhnev's plaque."

"I told him I wasn't sure myself, but that I thought Mr. Brezhnev deserved to be remembered," the woman said. "And he said to me, 'You know that nobody remembers our leaders after they are gone.'"

Greek Town in Cyprus Grows Silent Under Turks

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

RIZOKARASSO, Cyprus —

Seven Greek Cypriots sat on the porch of the coffeehouse in this once-Greek town near the tip of the country's northeastern peninsula.

They drank no coffee and hardly spoke. They looked glumly across the silent street toward the deserted Greek Orthodox church.

It was a typical Greek village coffeehouse scene, but without the usual animation. The men said it was like this for 10 years. Asked whether he had been to work in this hilly region of tobacco, fruit and vegetables, the youngest replied: "I did. Now I have not."

The others nodded to indicate that he spoke for all. They occasionally and suspiciously eyed the Turkish Cypriot official who had accompanied a reporter on a tour of the northern part of this island.

"Please don't print my name," whispered the youngest when the official's back was turned.

The seven were part of a group of 773 Greek Cypriots who had remained in the north after the Turkish invasion in 1974. After the invasion there

was a de facto ethnic partition, with the Greek majority gathering in the south and the Turks in the north.

Fewer than 100 Turks remain among the Greeks in the south. The 533 Greek Cypriots in Rizokarasso make it the largest Greek community in the north. Until 1974, Rizokarasso was a Greek town of 3,500 people.

Some Greeks stayed in Rizokarasso and in nine smaller communities of the Karpass Peninsula because the war spared this remote region. But most left in the exchange of populations that followed. The rest say they hope that they can save their property for the day the Cyprus division is solved. Abandoned property is taken by the authorities.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Three Corots in a Row, Including a Gem From the Early 1860s, Surface at Drouot

International Herald Tribune

RIS — France is an astonishing treasure house of unrecorded art. Many surface at Drouot, where they are sold in the

JUREN MELIKIAN

ey style that characterizes French auctioneering. Tuesday, at a sale conducted wine Jutheau-Pangam, three is in a row turned up. One is a row the early 1860s. By then,

the French master had developed a style that includes all the ingredients of the Impressionist movement that was to blossom 10 years later — with one exception. His palette is darker, mostly in brownish and blackish greens. Otherwise, the view of a thatched farmhouse in Normandy, with trees blocking out the horizon and a stretch of grass in the foreground, has the typical sketchy touch later adopted by Monet and his fellow Impressionists.

Three small figures, a man and two women picnicking, are tucked away in a corner at the right, introducing a spot of color and shifting the focus of the picture away from the center, which was a revolutionary idea at the time.

The picture has an impeccable provenance. It was formerly in the collection of the descendants of the Monsieur Briand whose house at Vimoutiers appears in the view, and it has been reproduced in the second supplement by André Schoeller and Jean Dieterle to the standard work on the artist, "L'oeuvre de Corot" by A. Robaut.

Its minute size, 24.5 by 35 centimeters, could have hampered it. In intense competition from the trade in shooting up to 730,000 francs (about \$73,000), paid by Richard Green of London.

The next Corot was a view of a wood near Vimoutiers. The study of sunlight falling through a vault of foliage to a muddy lane is enchanting. But time has not been kind to the work. A hole appears to have been punched in the top left corner, and the bad restoration work can be seen even in the cata-

log reproduction. Hence the low price, 160,000 francs.

The third Corot, with the same provenance as the other two, almost looked like a poster for a beginner's course in the artist's work. A cluster of trees overhangs a wide expanse of water — the River Vire, in Normandy — with two punts by the river bank. A Norman village appears in the distance as a hazy line of tiny houses. Fortunately for the commercial fate of the work, which could hardly be more banal, one of the two figures in the

punts wears a bright red bonnet. Small as it is, the blob of color makes the scene more alive. It sold for 72,000 francs.

In a mix that would be inconceivable in London or New York, the sale included a group of sketches by Sonia Delaunay. Although ultimately intended for figurative purposes, these were essentially products of Cubist Abstractionism.

They are an extraordinary story, as told in the sale catalog by the expert for the sale, Jean-Pierre Ca-

mar. While these were the most significant discovery in the first half of the week at Drouot, they were by no means the only ones, nor, commercially speaking, the most lucrative.

The top prize — a steep 780,000 francs paid by an unidentified foreign buyer — went to a landscape by Frédéric Théodore.

Born in Christiansia — now Oslo — in 1847, this painter had an unconventional career that resulted in the most academic type of painting. He was trained at the School of Fine Arts in Christiansia and at the Copenhagen Academy. Wearying of his stultifying surroundings, he left for Karlsruhe, Germany, and later to France, where he spent most of the rest of his life, except for numerous trips to Germany, where his work was immensely popular. He had a studio in Dieppe for the benefit of former Russian court officers, she contributed costumes on the theme "La Mode à venir" (the fashion to be). Men clad in geometrical costumes on rigid frames pranced around to specially composed music, characterized by Camard as "insolite" (unaccustomed or weird). Women dressed in costumes designed to look like "colored rhythms" were also featured. A poem by the now-forgotten Joseph Delteil was recited during intermission.

The designs were then shelved, to be retrieved 60 years later by Camard. Some are working drawings of documentary interest; others, done in gouache, are of greater significance to modern art. Seeing them at the sale preview was like being invited to watch a creative process 60 years ago. The feeling wowed wonders as the auction

other, resulting in a price of 780,000 francs. With the added sale charge of 10.55 percent (below 20,000 francs, different percentages apply), this is close to £30,000, which compares favorably with the total of £5,000 paid in June at Christie's for a comparable landscape that was in a much brighter color scheme and thus more salable.

■ **Baudelaire Book Sold**

A first edition of "Les Fleurs du mal" by Charles Baudelaire fetched £1.3 million francs (about \$130,000) at a sale of 19th-century books Wednesday by the auction house Adier Picard Tajan, Reuters reported from Paris.

The slim red volume of poetry, dedicated on the flyleaf to the painter Eugène Delacroix, a close friend of Baudelaire, was bought by Pierre Bérès, a Parisian dealer. Experts at the sale said the 1857 dedication probably increased the value of the book tenfold.

The sale of 108 books belonging to Jacques Guérin, a private collector, raised more than 12 million francs.



Thierry Mugler's Op-Art evocations of the 1960s.

Scherer opened with very pretty long dresses in paisley prints topped by long, matching knitted jackets. He also showed long paisley silk sweaters edged with knit over long tweed skirts, and combined paisley with velvet, jersey and light flannels.

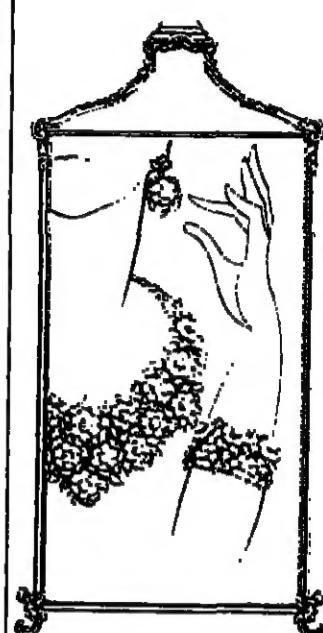
The skinny dress under a shorter,

flared coat was a recurrent theme. In a season when black is not beautiful, Scherer showed too many little black dresses followed by paupier velvet and gold lame. Accessories in this reassuring collection included turbans, miles of crystal jewelry, and big shawls thrown over the shoulder.

A geometrical construction of semicircles and spheres done in wash heightened with gouache, which without Camard's clue one would hardly guess to be a sketch for a costume, whizzed to 72,000 francs. It is signed and dated 1924. Eventually, no doubt, it will be seen

within inches of kitch.

Thaulow is much sought-after in northern Europe these days. The picture, beautifully reproduced on the catalog cover of Hervé Poulin's sale, had been underbid by the expert, André Schoeller, who has a large file on the artist. The title he gave it, "La Rivière", the medium, identified in three words; and the dimensions, 60 by 73 centimeters, made up the entry. Dealers from all over Europe hoped to make a killing; instead, they bid vehemently against each



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STYLE

ADRIAN ZECHA LINKS
A LUXURY CHAIN

Adrian Zecha looks out of place at New York's Mayfair Regent Hotel. For one thing, he's wearing a fisherman's sweater. At this bastion of corporate elegance, in a cozy saloon where tea and finger sandwiches are served every afternoon at four o'clock, Zecha is to be the only man not wearing a proper coat and tie. For another thing, he's East Indian, while the Mayfair Regent doesn't have its share of Chinese and Japanese guests, not a lot of East Asians pass through the hotel's swinging door. Yet Zecha seems at home in this Victorian-style room that one might imagine it to be his own living room.

In a sense, it is exactly that. Adrian Zecha is, at 52, a globetrotting veteran deal maker. Ten years ago he engineered the Mayfair the sort of quiet that has become his trademark. At a time when the city's hotels were still feeling the pinch of bad times, Zecha put together a group of investors and approached Bill Zeckendorf, Jr., the developer who himself had bought the old Mayfair House years before. Zeckendorf had called Statoil MacCioni at the city's elegant Le Cirque restaurant, among other things, and put the old 200-room hotel on the long road back to respectability. But there was still so far to go, and Zeckendorf had other things to fry. For \$14.5 million, he sold the hotel to Zecha and his partners, Hotel Managers Bob

Burns and Georg Rafael, had only \$1.5 million they could squeeze from their Hong Kong-based Regent International Hotels, a private company specializing in hotel management and acquisition. Hurriedly, they put together a \$1 million nonrefundable down payment. Then Zecha went looking through his mental list of names. By the time he was through, he had recruited a group of Chicago businessmen—led by Mortgage Banker Norman Perlmutter—to ante up 75% of the price, while he and his partners contributed the balance.

To an outsider, that might have seemed a dubious proposition. All that effort for a quarter of the pie? But it was just the sort of proposition Zecha, Burns and Rafael liked. Now they could follow their usual game plan, with Zecha as the front man wheeling off to make another deal, Burns and Rafael stepping in with hotel expertise to oversee the day-to-day operation and the backers watching their investments appreciate with little or no effort on their part—a strategy of management rather than ownership.

Says Zecha: "The guy who owns a hotel has two choices. He can run it himself and become a proprietor-owner. But if he is an investor in a property company, he does not want to, because running a hotel is a very specialized business, full of daily management problems. In the U.S. the name of the game in property ownership is not return on investment but real estate appreciation."

Zecha continues to hold a place as one of five directors on the Regent's international board. But the truth is that he sort of floats off on his own these days, serving as chairman of a publicly traded, energy-related trading company he founded in Hong Kong, putting a Regent hotel deal together in San Francisco, talking with bankers in Bangkok about another Regent hotel there, and in general tending to his various interests like some private practitioner of shuttle diplomacy.

The most recent example of Zecha's deal making involves the

Park from a Saudi Arabian group for 45 million pounds. Just six months later, though, the hotel was sold again: this time by the Regent group to the Sultan of Brunei for an undisclosed sum. "We couldn't resist his offer," says Zecha. Once again, the Regent group retained a management position. From now until the turn of the century, it will work for the sultan to help assure the hotel's greater success. Already the sultan has tossed out Regent's own renovation budget of six million pounds—which in the main would have paid for air-conditioning to



Adrian Zecha puts together big-money backers for luxury hotels.

venerable Dorchester in London. Just last July Zecha and the Regent team, bankrolled by Dallas Developer Bill Criswell and San Francisco Venture Capitalist Isaac Stein, swept in to buy the old 350-room hotel overlooking Hyde

be installed in the tradition-bound hotel—and suggested instead that Regent spend 22 million pounds putting in every luxury from new bathrooms with sunken tubs and separate shower stalls to a health

Please turn page

the hired guns of the corporate takeover game made mental notes on who was breakfasting with whom.

Still the undisputed leader in terms of Manhattan heavy hitters, the Regency has become a kind of Elaine's for businessmen—a place to be seen rather than a place to talk. And like its late-night counterpart, the Regency is never going to be famous for its fine food. Keeping in mind, then, that the whole point of a power breakfast is the jump it gives you on the rest of your day, what is a discriminating (and deal-hungry) executive to do? Here are a pair of places—one new, one recently renovated—that offer a chance to combine early morning business and gustatory pleasure without having to worry about what everyone else in the room is saying.

At Le Régence, the restaurant at the Hôtel Plaza Athénée, Decorator Valerian Rybar used well-spaced tables, Wedgwood-blue walls, Haviland-Limoges china and vaulted ceilings playfully festooned with trompe l'oeil clouds to create an airy, pleasant setting for morning tête-à-têtes.

Though the carpeting is only temporary (the real rugs are still in the Orient) and the three crystal chandeliers have just been installed, Chef Daniel Boulud seems to have the breakfast well in hand. The grapefruit is sufficiently cold and astringent to clear the most jaded palate. The espresso is respectably bitter, but

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FOOD

MAKING DEALS WHILE
BREAKING BREAD

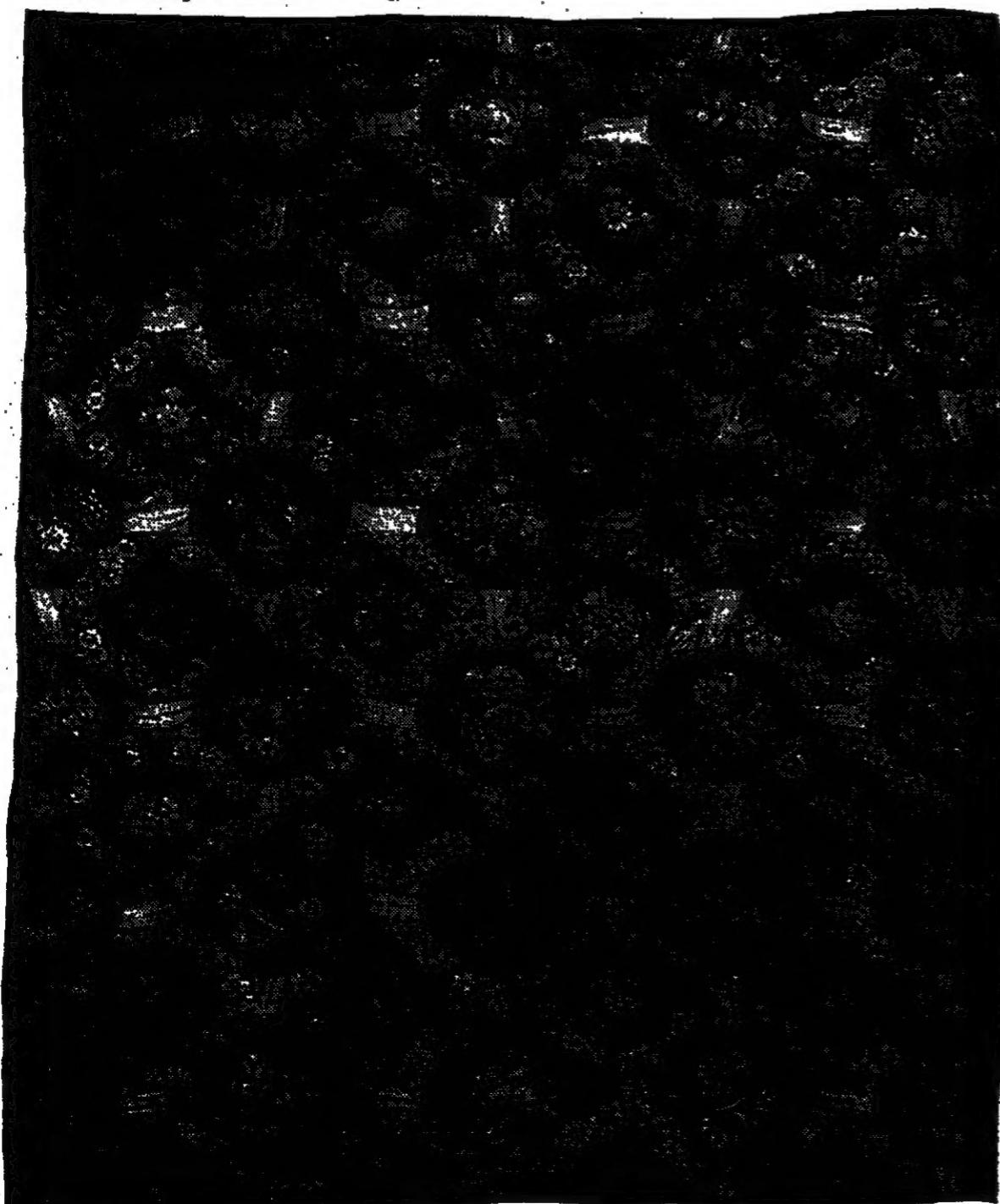
In the beginning, there was breakfast. The original New Yorkers—good Dutch burghers and enterprising English traders—would never have dreamed of starting a day's work without a hearty breakfast.

In more recent times convenience foods and long commutes pushed real breakfasts right out of many people's lives. Fortunately for egg-starved executives, muffin mavens and other aspiring sybarites of the early morning, in the late 1960s two pioneers of the palate created something that was destined to revolutionize the way New Yorkers do business: the power breakfast.

The power breakfast was born amid the plush banquets of Le Restaurant, the dining room at the Regency Hotel. Gerald "Jerry" Tsai, Jr., a go-go portfolio manager based in Boston, was the proud father. Larry Tisch, who owns the Regency along with his brother Bob, was the attending physician. At first it was just Jerry and Larry, talking stocks over Danish and coffee in the hotel dining room whenever Jerry, who was busy starting his Manhattan Fund, came into town. But power hitters like Leon Hess of Hess Oil, Colt Industries' David Margolis and Developer Lewis Rudin soon joined in. As the crowds grew, so did the menu, and by the mid-1970s the limos were huddled three-deep along Sixty-first Street. Inside, deal makers from the worlds of politics, investment banking and real estate broke brioches together, while

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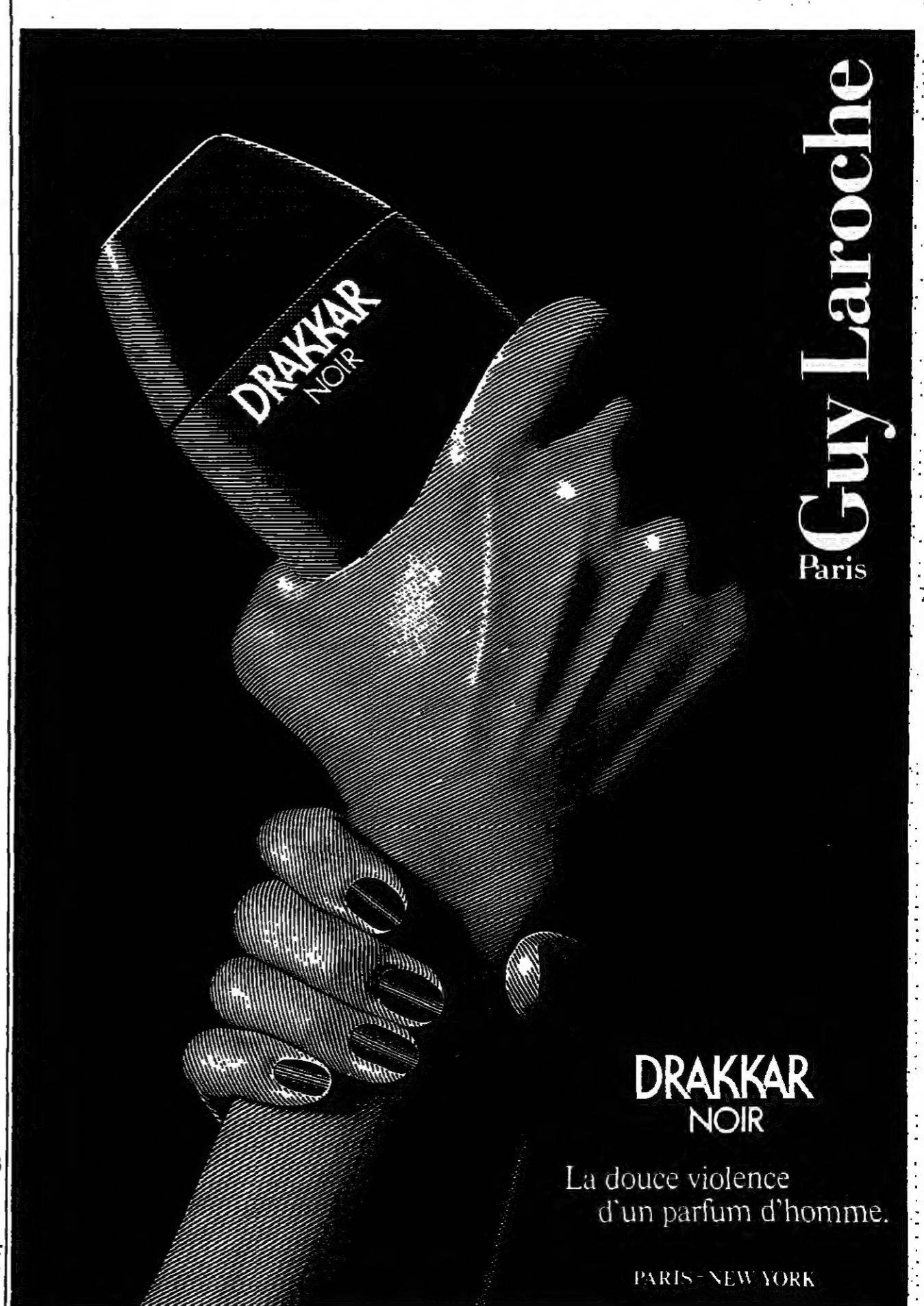
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CALENDAR

MARCH

30 The March of Dimes holds its tenth annual Cosmetics Industry Beauty Ball tonight in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel. Joseph Schriever, vice president of Bamberger's, will serve as chairman, and the honorees will be Toni Hopkins, vice president of Neiman-Marcus, Margaret Sharkey-Kelly, a consultant for Cosmair, and S. James Spitz, president of International Flavors & Fragrances. Cocktails are at 7:00 p.m., followed by an 8:00 dinner. Tickets for the black-tie gala are \$300. Avenue of the Americas at 53rd Street. For information, call (212) 922-1460.

APRIL

2 The Martha Graham Dance Company will give a special performance this evening at the New York State Theater. Four ballets will be presented, including Stravinsky's "The Rites of Spring." The 7:00 p.m. performance will be followed by a black-tie dinner-dance on the promenade. Among the celebrity hosts are Elizabeth Taylor, Polly Bergen and Andy Warhol; Nancy Reagan is honorary chairman. Tickets are \$250. Lincoln Center. For information, call (212) 838-5886.

3 Christie's will hold 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. sales of watches, clocks and scientific instruments. On April 17: silver and Russian objects. On April 19, in London: Andrea Mantegna's *Adoration of the Magi* is up for auction. On April 20: English furniture. On April 23 and 24: jewelry. 502 Park Avenue. For information, call (212) 546-1120.

Phillips will host an 11:00 a.m. sale of books and prints. On April 10: decorative arts. On April 17: a 2:00 p.m. sale of 20th-century paintings and a 6:00 p.m. sale of 20th-century decorative arts. On April 24: Americana at 11:00 a.m. and silver at 2:00 p.m. On April 30: jewelry. 406 East 79th Street. For information, call (212) 570-4830.

4 Sotheby's will host 10:15 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. sales of watches, clocks and scientific instruments. On April 10: Japanese art. On April 17: Chinese art and furniture. On April 22: jewelry. On April 24, at 2:00 p.m.: the private library of the late Paul Francis Webster. On April 26: English and continental silver. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 606-7000.

5 The Jewish National Fund hosts a dinner-dance tonight at the Grand Hyatt Hotel. Cocktails are at 6:00 p.m., dinner is at 7:00. Tickets are \$300. Park Avenue at 42nd Street. For information, call (212) 879-9300, ext. 225.

8 The Merce Cunningham Dance Foundation will hold its third annual "Arts Salute" gala in the Rainbow Room at Rockefeller Center. Cocktails will be at 7:00 p.m., dinner at 8:00. Tickets are \$300. 30 Rockefeller Plaza. For information, call (212) 935-1840.

9 The Paul Taylor Dance Company will give a benefit performance on its opening night at City Center. Selections of Taylor's work from the past 30 years, including "Aureole," "Lost, Found and Lost" and "Esplanade," will be performed at 7:00 p.m. A black-tie buffet dinner and party will follow. Hosts include Jerome Robbins, Martha Graham, Merce Cunningham and Robert Joffrey. Tickets are \$150. 55th Street between Avenue of the Americas and Seventh Avenue. For information, call (212) 966-6959.

The Drawing Center will host its third annual spring benefit to celebrate its exhibit "Drawings from Venice: Masterpieces from the Museo Correr." The show will feature 128 works from the collection of the municipal museum in Venice, including drawings by Dürer, Tiepolo and Canaletto. The 6:00 p.m. cocktail preview will be

followed by an 8:00 candlelight dinner at the Leo Castelli Gallery. The Hon. Giulio C. di Lorenzo, Consul General of Italy, will serve as honorary chairman. Tickets are \$250. 137 Greene Street. For information, call (212) 982-5266.

10 The Asia Society will host its annual awards dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Thornton F. Bradshaw, RCA chairman and chief executive officer, will chair this black-tie affair. The cocktail reception will begin at 6:30 p.m. in the Astor Salon, followed by dinner in the Grand Ballroom at 7:30. Tickets are \$500. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 288-6400, ext. 269.

18 A black-tie dinner-dance preview for the sale of the late Florence J. Gould's estate takes place this evening at Sotheby's. Tickets are \$350 to \$1,000; proceeds will benefit the American Hospital of Paris. For information, call (212) 838-0157. The estate, which comprises more than 200 impressionist, Postimpressionist and old master paintings, will be up for auction at 7:00 p.m. April 24 by ticket only and on April 25 at 10:15 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 893-8600.

19 Easter is the theme of the Russian Nobility Association's annual dinner-dance in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. A cocktail reception at 7:30 p.m. precedes dinner at 8:30. Tickets are \$100. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 755-1190.

24 Magdeleine and Jean-Baptiste Chaumet will host champagne receptions tonight and tomorrow from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. to introduce "Les Pierres d'Or," a collection of gold jewelry reminiscent of French 17th- and 18th-century designs. By invitation only. 48 East 57th Street. For information, call (212) 683-4855.

26 The Committee of French-American Wives will host the 42nd annual Bal des Berceaux in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel. Mrs. Jean Lanier and Mrs. Michael Sonnenberg cochair this black-tie benefit, which is under the patronage of French Ambassador Emmanuel de Margerie. Tickets are \$200 and \$250. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 541-5812.

30 The Kips Bay Boys' Club's annual show house, decorated by New York's top interior designers, will be on view to the public from May 1 through May 19. This year the Curzon House has been chosen. Tonight, from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., there will be an opening night cocktail party at the Metropolitan Club. Tickets are \$100. One East 60th Street. The show house will be open Mondays through Saturdays from 11:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Sundays from noon to 4:30 p.m.; Thursday nights till 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$10. Four East 62nd Street. For information, call (212) 893-8600.

The Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture will host its 39th anniversary awards dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel. A cocktail reception at 7:00 p.m. will be followed by dinner at 8:00. Tickets are \$300 and \$500. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 755-1190.

STYLE

Continued from opening page

club and swimming pool.

This is the sort of deal making that has made Regent International Hotels, at 15 years old, one of the hottest hotel chains of its kind in the world. Others—Hilton, Hyatt, Marriott, Holiday Inn—are huge by comparison to the Regent's far-flung, 13-hotel fiefdom. But Regent has never gone empire building. From the start, the plan has been to go up against a select few international hotel companies catering exclusively to the luxury market—the Toronto-based Four Seasons and the Hong Kong-based Mandarin and Peninsula—and to do it as the Regent did with both the Mayfair and the Dorchester, by having other investors put up the cash and by supplying the management expertise that makes the equation work. The profits may not seem as glamorous at first, but Zecha now can point with pride to the numbers that count: "On a capitalization of \$15 million ten years ago," he says, "we have put together a total property portfolio in excess of \$1 billion," much of which the Regent partners simply manage—but some of which they own in part.

Until its purchase of the Dorchester, the Regent group had stayed away from Europe. It had its 600-room flagship Regent Hotel in Hong Kong—in the black after just four years—and it had branched out to Manila and Kuala Lumpur; to Sydney and Melbourne; to Fiji and Auckland. Meanwhile, it had accumulated American Regents in Chicago, New York, Washington, D.C., and Albuquerque. Now the Regent group seems poised to enter the European market. Emboldened by the Dorchester sale, Regent is scouting even now in Germany and Switzerland.

It would be charming to imagine that Adrian Zecha had come this far from humble beginnings as a fisherman's son on the beaches of Bali. In fact, his family traces its rise to Zecha's great-great-grandfather, a Czech sculptor who fled to Holland after being involved in one of the periodic uprisings against the Austro-Hungarian

Empire, and from there went to the East Indies.

By the time Adrian was born in 1933, the family had grown wealthy on its vast tea and rubber plantations. In 1948, when Adrian could qualify for a student visa, he followed his brothers to the U.S., quickly learning enough English to attend Dickinson College, where he got a premed degree. His father wanted Adrian to become a doctor, but he had other ideas. In 1953 he graduated from Columbia with a master's degree in political science.

"I already knew that I wanted my own publishing business," recalls Zecha, "so I joined *Time* to get experience." After a brief stint as a journalist, he switched to the business side, eventually rising to be Asian operations manager before he left in 1960 to found *Asia Magazine*, a slick Sunday supplement designed to fit neatly inside the English-language newspapers of each Asian capital. Today *Asia Magazine* is an immense success (circulation: 370,000).

The traveling that Zecha did as he set up and ran his magazine stood him in good stead when two old friends asked him to join them at Regent. They made a formidable team: Burns and Rafael with their hotel experience gathered from posts all over Europe and beyond, and Zecha with his countless wealthy contacts in the region.

Although Zecha is still involved with the Regent chain, he now spends most of his time on the company he formed four years ago in Hong Kong. Its three lines of business—China trading, oil field service and building vessels of all kinds for oil exploration and drilling—remain small and personal. "I really do not like to work in a corporate structure," says Zecha. "My theory is that if you run a business with ten people, you are a psychiatrist with ten patients." So his main love and expertise remain the same. "All deal makers," he muses, "are solo players, and you have to be a lone wolf to survive. The penalty, by definition, is that you are sometimes a very lonely person."

—Jay Palmer

the café au lait, served in a double-sized mug with a choice of four kinds of sugar, is a real treat. Breakfast at Le Régence offers light but not Spartan fare—a sensible strategy for diners who will probably do business at lunch and dinner as well. No eggs Benedict or lumberjack specials here, though the waffles—crisp outside, fluffy inside, with lashings of maple syrup on the side—and moist-but-not-greasy sausage are certainly a temptation to overindulgence.

Miraculously, the scrambled eggs come properly soft without even having to ask. Though we opted for York ham, more adventurous diners can have their eggs with Swiss dried beef, kippered herring or asparagus.

The ladies who lunch have already made Le Régence a regular part of their circuit. Jacqueline Onassis and Jihan Sadat have been seen in the restaurant, as have hotel guests like Prince Albert and Princess Caroline. At least for a little while, though, breakfast remains uncrowded and discreet. With its only noticeable flaw being tea served in bags rather than loose, and with Superagent Mort Janklow already a

regular (he lives across the street), the question may soon be: Will success spoil Le Régence?

Le Régence, 37 East Sixty-fourth Street. Telephone: (212) 606-4648. All major credit cards accepted.

The Cafe Pierre is altogether a more hard-boiled experience. From seven o'clock on, the gray and gilt dining room of the Hotel Pierre is filled with the throaty, masculine sound of deal makers at work. This is an international crowd: among the diners are bankers from Britain discussing the fate of Hong Kong merchant houses after the Chinese take over the colony. The ubiquitous Valerian Rybar has done his work well, opening up the windows along Sixty-first Street and filling the place with enough etched mirrors and sconces to satisfy the vainest CEO's need for flattering light. The mirrors, hung at eye level, also make it easy to scan the room without having to turn the head. But despite the plethora of porticos and other neoclassical objets d'art adorning the walls, and in firm defiance of the *troupe l'oeil* sky dotting the walls and ceiling (a Rybar signature?), the ambiance at the Cafe Pierre is exactly what Charles Pierre

would have wished for the hotel: he founded over 50 years ago. The well-upholstered diners astride well-upholstered chairs make the room seem like part of every select private club.

If only the renovation had included polishing the service as well as the space. Perhaps the waiter's seeming neglect is intended to allow one time to study the Pierre's new "alternative" menu. Designed for calorie-counting and sodium-shunning diners, the alternative breakfast offers fruit and cereal with skim milk, bran-carrot muffins and decaffeinated coffee. "Our clientele are fairly conservative," says Restaurant Manager Peter Hünemann. "They don't want wild innovations at breakfast." What they do want, presumably, is delicious food and properly prepared drinks. And that is exactly what they get.

The basket of pastries, all evidently baked on the premises, is impossible to resist. The croissants are flaky on the outside yet slightly moist inside, the brioches are excellent, and the bran muffins have at least as much flavor as fiber. As at Le Régence, tea is served in bags, but real tea is gladly brought on request. Unstrained fruit juices and sliced fresh fruit that, rarity of rarities, hasn't yet started to go soft or turn color make saving room for the main course a difficult but delicious duty. The scrambled eggs are soft, adorned with both strip and Canadian bacon, and the smoked Scotch salmon is succulent without being fleshy.

The gemütlich atmosphere, large tables and comfortable chairs all make getting down to business easy. Judging from the body language and the postures on the tables, a lot of work is being completed before many people even get out of bed. If Le Régence might also double nicely as a place to breakfast with an out-of-town lover and the Cafe Pierre as a place to meet a rich uncle from St. Louis, both are eminently enjoyable spots for making deals and breaking bread.

The Cafe Pierre, Fifth Avenue at Sixty-first Street. Telephone: (212) 940-8185. All major credit cards accepted.

—D.D. Guttenplan

being sold. Owner Leon Block and his brother have been negotiating with a major merchandiser who fancies the name as a means of ballooning the business. Bringing Dunhill to the middle market will mean using the name on ties, accessories and apparel in order to move the merchandise nationally through department stores. What about the other Dunhill of pipe and leather fame on Fifth Avenue? The name has been the subject of litigation. . . . Food news from the West Coast involves a popular favorite called Max's Bistro fare at Morton's and Spago has now been one-upped by Alsatian Chef Max Dautriangle, who resigned at David Murdoch's Regency Club before opening his own place. Murdoch is spending more time in New York at his Fifth Avenue maisonette, taking a personal hand in the operations of recently acquired Cannon Mills. Starting with a modest purchase of Stair & Co., Murdoch has moved on to more serious matters by acquiring a controlling interest in the international leasing company Flexi-Van. . . . The mighty dollar appears to be tickling the French fantasies of many New Yorkers. One recent, skinny issue of *The New Yorker* included four different ads for Francophiles: the *French Travel Newsletter*; *La France en Cassettes*; *The Paris Newsletter*; and *Barges and Balloons On and Over the Canals of France*. Oddly enough, none of these outfit's resides in New York or Paris. The first comes from that international crossroads, Charlottesville, Virginia. The second hails from country music capital Nashville, Tennessee, and the third from Newport, Rhode Island. Finally, the *Barges and Balloons* advertisement comes compliments of Horizon Cruises in Belleville, Illinois. *Merci Middle America!*

—A. de Compte

Chris Grilli

Le Régence offers elegant breakfasts in a regal setting.

TALK

Frank Lloyd, founder of Marlborough Gallery, has quietly reemerged in New York after a period of abstinence following the famous Rothko affair. Lloyd is in fact a man of many countries. He maintains houses in London, Paris and the Caribbean and is about to add a new place on East Seventieth Street now under renovation by Valerian Rybar and Jean-François Daigre. . . . Of note for Japonophiles is the battle between Pan Am and JAL for hegemony over trading routes to the East. Pan Am long dominated the market with its nonstop 747 SP service until JAL counterattacked last year. JAL has put its money at the doorstep of the shrine called Japanese home cooking and comfort. Thirty-two comely JAL flight attendants serve sushi and hot towels, compared to the normal crew of 16 stewardesses working double shifts on Pan Am. . . . The battle of the Eastern skies has not deterred Akio Morita, director of Pan Am and chairman of Sony. He keeps up a regular transpacific schedule, sipping green tea in the front row single seat while catching up on office work through his Sony Walkman. Mr. M's regular visits to the United States attract unusual attention from the American business press, which rates him and Sony's products much higher than their share of the electronics market would warrant. In Japan, electronics giants like Panasonic (Matsushita) command a far greater share of public mind and money, and Mr. Morita is fighting to keep ahead of his bigger and stronger rivals. . . . The new Indian government has been trying to sabotage the plan for a big India promotion in the States



Michael White

Jay Palmer

هذا من الأصل

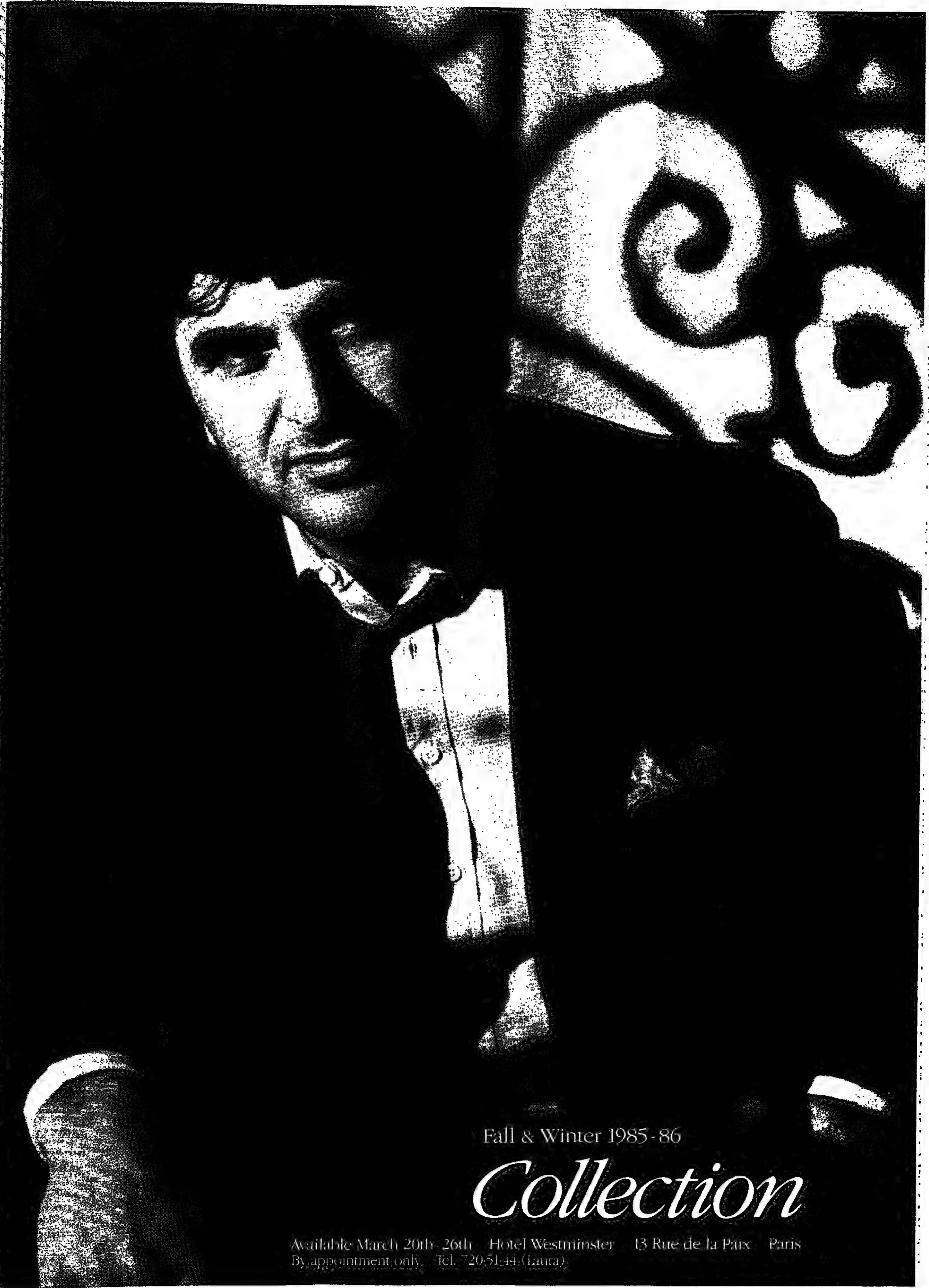
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مكتبة من الأفضل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bosky Is Said to Hold 7-to-8% Stake in CBS

By Isadore Basmash
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Ivan F. Bosky, actor and arbitrator, has a stake of between 7 percent to 8 percent in CBS Inc. at an cost of \$240 million, according to reliable financial

spokesman for Mr. Bosky's decision to comment on the reported stake. A CBS spokesman said: "We're not aware of any stock position greater than 5 percent."

Yssen Payout Be Reinstated*Reuters*

JESBURG, West Germany — Thyssen AG will pay a dividend in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1985 after omitting four of the last two years, the long board chairman, Diethelm Spethmann said Friday.

Spethmann told the meeting that group profit a first half of the current year were up sharply from the period a year ago, but we no profit figure or year-to-year comparison.

Domestic net profit in 1983-84 to 167.4 million DM (\$58 million at current rates) and group sales, 32 billion

Mr. Spethmann said that group monthly sales average 2.7 billion Deutsche in the first half, up 6 percent from a year earlier. He said the company also plans a 5 percent increase as soon as possible to improve its capital ratio. He did not elaborate.

ADVERTISEMENT**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS****Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed****22 March 1985**

selected value quotations which have been supplied by the Funds Listed with the names of some funds whose prices are based on base prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHTF: (1) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = regularly; (i) = irregularly.

AL MANAGEMENT	8 147.01	ORANGE NASSAU GROUP	8 92.98
JULIUS BAUER & CO. LTD.	8 915.25	DBL-BON	DM 144.98
Centex	8 77.95	DBL-GESTION	DM 144.98
Euroliner America	8 115.00	DBL-GRUENDER	DM 144.98
Euroliner Europe	8 102.00	PARINTEN FUND	8 101.97
Euroliner Japan	8 142.00	PARINTEN FUND	8 101.97
Euroliner Multibonds A	8 142.00	PARINTEN FUND	8 101.97
Indosuez Multibonds B	8 142.00	PARINTEN FUND	8 101.97
CSF Fund	8 25.48	PARISBAS-GROUP	8 92.98
ITF Fund	8 124.28	PARISBAS-INTERNATIONAL	8 92.98
ITF Fund	8 124.28	PARISBAS-INTERNATIONAL	8 92.98
DUE INDUSTRIES	8 10.09	PARISBAS-INTERNATIONAL	8 92.98
Asian Growth Fund	8 10.09	PARISBAS-INTERNATIONAL	8 92.98
Overboard	8 63.38	PARISBAS-INTERNATIONAL	8 92.98
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ITF-Japan	8 142.00	PARISBAS-INTERNATIONAL	8 92.98
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Loss of Gas Contract Underscores Norway's Vulnerability in Pricing

Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

— When the British government last month that it to British Gas Corp.'s pre-agreement to buy \$30 billion of natural gas from Norway's North Sea Field in the North wined, transaction by far would be the biggest export con-

Norwegian history and have triggered a \$5.15-billion investment to develop the used on past experience, percent of the investment have gone to Norwegian contractors, contract- offshore-service compa-

Steinprey may have been an unusual case, however.

The rise of the dollar during the negotiations had driven the cost of the dollar-priced contract up more than 30 percent. Although the natural gas might well have been a good transaction even at the higher price by which it was delivered in the 1990s, that rise gave Britain second thoughts.

Britain's decision also reflected a spate of recent domestic natural gas discoveries in its own waters that made Steinprey look more expensive and less essential to meeting its natural gas needs in the early 1990s.

Finally, British policymakers apparently gave increasing weight at time passed to the argument that the extra supplies from Norway would simply be used by the state-owned gas company to steal industrial markets from the resource-rich nationalized coal industry, thus reducing Britain's long-term energy independence.

Given these circumstances, few Norwegians believe that determining Steinprey development is likely to affect the negotiations for which Norway is now preparing over the use of 1.2 trillion cubic meters (42 trillion cubic feet) of Troll natural gas — six times the Steinprey total — to a consortium of European oil companies headed by Ruberg of West Germany.

However, Steinprey did underscore the vulnerability of North Sea producers to price competition from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the oil market and a variety of producers, especially the Soviet Union and Algeria, in the natural-gas market. Moreover, it highlighted how de-

pendent Norway has become on its petroleum sector.

In just a decade, oil and natural gas production has climbed from less than 1 percent to more than 18 percent of Norway's total domestic output — more than triple the share petroleum has in Britain's economy.

Indeed, oil and natural gas now account for more than 30 percent of Norway's exports and more than 20 percent of its tax revenues.

Direct employment in the industry remains small, but it is vital to the health of some major cities.

Meanwhile, oil revenues have allowed the government to spend heavily to support traditional industries and provide employment programs that have helped Norway hold its unemployment rate at just over 3 percent.

Fortunately for Norway, the Steinprey rebuff came at a time when it had numerous other development prospects in sight.

Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and government officials voiced their disappointment that the transaction had fallen through, as well as their annoyance that London had waited for more than a year before making up its mind. But talk immediately turned to the oil alternative.

"We began pressuring the oil

community last year for alternative thinking," said Mr. Roedland.

Thus, when the Steinprey announcement came, it was already clear that the initial slack would be taken up by pushing forward the second phase of the Gullfaks oil-field development, originally scheduled for the middle of the 1990s.

Sales in 1985 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Continued from Page 12)

Soft Landing For the Dollar

(Continued from Page 9)

industrial world as a whole, aiming at stabilizing their common price level for the long run. In an increasingly interdependent world, Mr. McKinnon maintains, monetary stability should be geared not to one country but to all.

It is not necessary to believe that just managing monetary growth will be enough to keep exchange rates stable, prices steady and world economic growth continuing — monetarism has had no such ironclad results — to recognize the desirability of cooperative action among the major central banks and the provision of greater guidance to the markets.

Central bank cooperation would certainly need the support of national governments. It would have to be accompanied, to the extent possible, by budget and fiscal policies designed to reinforce nations' efforts to attain stable economic growth. It would also require trade policies and capital market policies aimed at furthering the development of both industrial and developing countries.

Monetary cooperation is no cure-all: there are no magic cures for the debt, monetary and trade disorders threatening North and South. But the broad directions of constructive solutions are emerging.

British GDP Increases 1.5%

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's gross domestic product rose a seasonally adjusted 1.5 percent on the average basis in the fourth quarter after a revised 1-percent increase in the third, according to Central Statistical Office figures released Friday.

Sales in 1985 High Low 3 P.M. Close

Continued from Page 12)

Silicon Valley Firm Finds Hardware Is Profitable

(Continued from Page 9)

Charles Murphy, editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, who does not recommend Wyse

stock.

Moreover, Wyse has grown so far by gaining market share in terminals. But to sustain its growth, it is starting to diversify beyond the terminal market, which is growing at only 10 percent to 20 percent a year. But the new areas, starting with personal computers, are more risky.

Still, Wyse's success is beyond almost anyone's expectations, including its own backers.

Mr. and Mrs. Tse say they wanted to form a company ever since they met at the University of Illinois in the early 1970s. Mr. Tse, 36, president and chief executive at Wyse, came to the United States from Hong Kong to attend college and received a doctoral degree in electrical engineering. Mrs. Tse, 33, who is vice president for engineering, came from Taiwan as a teenager, and received a master's degree in computer engineering.

At college, Mr. Tse worked at RCA Laboratories on video displays and then for Zenith, a terminal maker. Mrs. Tse worked at RCA and then in the terminal division of Hewlett-Packard Co. When it came time to form a business, terminals were the obvious choice.

The company also introduced some sex appeal into an industry that was thought not to have any. Instead of the usual boxlike terminals, Wyse produced sleek ones with a V-shaped profile.

The company also introduced some sex appeal into an industry that was thought not to have any. Instead of the usual boxlike terminals, Wyse produced sleek ones with a V-shaped profile.

Computer terminals, also known as video display terminals, are hooked up to larger computers, and

used to enter data into, and read data out of them. Unlike personal computers, terminals cannot run programs on their own.

International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp., the two largest computer companies, are also the largest terminal manufacturers. Wyse is believed to be the next largest, making terminals that can be used on a wide variety of computers, though not those of IBM. Its major customers are Tandy Corp., which uses the Wyse terminals in its Model 16 multi-user computer, and Altos Computer Systems, which provides the money for Wyse to start, and now owns 30 percent of it.

One reason for Wyse's success is that Wyse is its low-cost manufacturing in Taiwan, a manufacturing hub for terminals and their cousins, black and white televisions.

"We live in the land of displays," said Charles T. Comiso, vice president of marketing. While many terminal companies buy terminals or subassemblies from the Far East, Wyse actually does its own manufacturing, and some of its own design, there. The vertical integration speeds up product design and lowers costs, officials say.

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ACROSS

- 1 Fellow
- 5 Teutonic god
- 10 Of a region
- 15 Son of Issachar
- 18 Complete: Comb. form
- 19 Heath
- 20 Punish
- 21 Canzone
- 22 Plant of the legume family
- 23 Baseball brothers
- 24 A state of Mexico
- 25 Brood
- 26 Actor on a New York river?
- 29 Ayn negative
- 30 Dreyfus-trial object
- 31 Serried
- 32 Cupid
- 34 Smugglers
- 35 Task
- 37 Hamlets
- 40 Barracks big-wigs
- 43 Cabal
- 44 Cries of surprise
- 47 A leap, in fencing
- 48 Borders
- 49 Shoot the breeze

DOWN

- 1 Outline
- 2 Credit
- 3 Gobel's wife
- 4 Cloth patterns
- 5 Bola and bolo
- 6 Acrylic fabrics
- 7 Lord of "The Wind's Tale"
- 8 — above (better than)
- 9 La Salle contemporary
- 10 Bottom line
- 11 Cleaves
- 12 Irregular
- 13 Kind of phobia
- 14 Inclined
- 15 Hibernian actor?

ACROSS

- 50 — in thy scutcheon
- 51 Cervantes
- 52 Medical suffix
- 53 Brooks and Ferret
- 54 Michigan actor?
- 57 He schooled Samuel
- 58 Ed or Leon
- 60 Period from B.C. to TV
- 61 Queen of fiction
- 62 Red dye
- 64 Reproach
- 65 Election group
- 67 Osteoporosis
- 68 A result of nebulization
- 70 Swathe
- 72 Paradisiacal Jeannie?
- 77 — mountain (Leopard)
- 78 A hit song in 1943
- 79 N.Y. city
- 80 Kier
- 81 Dead duck
- 82 Sequential notes
- 83 Sydney is its cap.

DOWN

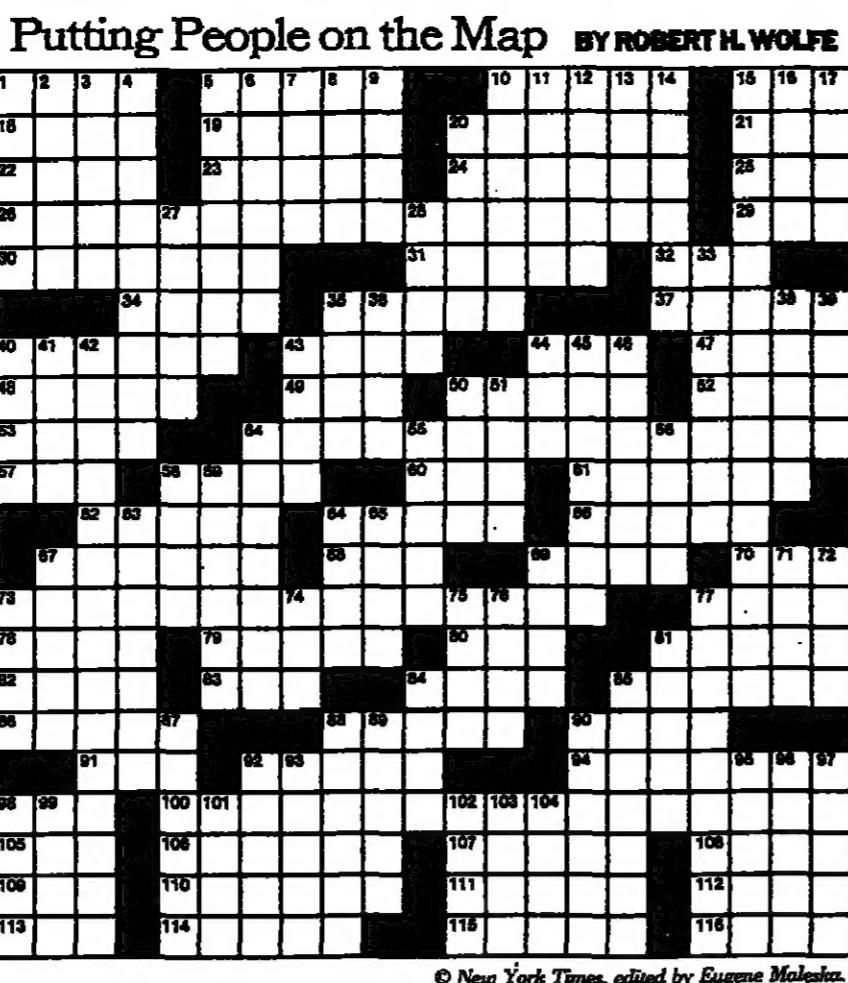
- 16 Concert halls
- 17 Nota
- 20 Blanched
- 27 Adds
- 28 Make the copy right
- 33 Wimbledon
- 35 Slack part of a sail
- 36 Small shark
- 38 Friend of Trajan and Tacitus
- 39 Part of a hippocast
- 40 Russell role
- 41 Co-inventor of cordite

ACROSS

- 84 Sequence of ecological stages
- 85 Awaited judgment
- 86 Imam's world
- 88 Ahead of, on the briny
- 90 Liberal group
- 91 Ace
- 92 Former Yankee slugger
- 94 Penitence
- 98 Spanish nobleman
- 100 Ohio politician?
- 105 Venerable
- 106 Give oxygen to
- 107 Unique
- 108 April 13, e.g.
- 109 Psyche part
- 110 One of the Antilles
- 111 Puerto
- 112 Where sudd grows
- 113 Emulated Edwin Moses
- 114 He wrote "I Can't Sleep": 1936
- 115 Tearful
- 116 Branchia

DOWN

- 42 British actress?
- 43 Not — (drop a suit)
- 44 A loser to Franklin
- 45 — one (of thrills)
- 46 Booths
- 50 Monad
- 51 Vomer, e.g.
- 54 Certain cars
- 55 Sphere
- 56 Cartographer's abbr.
- 58 On the Andaman
- 59 One-millionth of a meter



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BOOKS

professors, who are writing novels about Jewish college professors. It is a strict literary convention of the genre, like 14 lines of sonnet form."

By the time he comes to this conclusion, Goodkind is not only a high-priced tax lawyer, who does battle for utilities against the Internal Revenue Service, but he also negotiates the occasional publishing and Hollywood deal for his old Columbia University classmate, Peter Quat, who earns a spectacular living by writing science novels about being Jewish in America.

What Herman Wouk has tried to do, in the words of his hero, I. David Goodkind, is write "a kaddish for my father . . . start to finish; but in counterpoint it is also a torch song for the '30s, a sentimental Big Band number that no one has ever heard till now."

Wouk succeeds wonderfully well, even brilliantly in parts, and his very, very long novel—if you don't mind frequent helpings of sentimentality—is often fascinating, frequently funny and sometimes quite moving. I also suspect it of being a prescription written to cure "Fornoy's Complaint."

...In one of his frequent ruminative passages, our hero, I. David Goodkind (with a long I), decided that "All American Jewish novelists are college professors, and they all write about Jewish college

with an exceptional mind."

Goodkind himself grows up smart, skipping grades, going to summer camp, and eventually getting admitted to Columbia—with the aid of one of his father's gentle friends—where he discovers he has a talent for writing. After graduation, this talent helps land him a job with Henry Goldhander, who runs a gag factory that supplies scripts for half-hour TV movie shows.

Until now, Goodkind's sex life has been virtually nonexistent. But then he meets the Broadway showgirl, Bobbie Webb, and an obviously doomed love affair begins.

Wouk shifts us almost effortlessly back and forth between New York in the '20s and '30s and Washington in 1973. In the fall of that year, Goodkind's aged mother becomes ill in Israel. Watergate has also heated up again and the vice president is about to resign because of excessive greed. Goodkind flies off to Israel, finds his mother somewhat recovered, and then goes calling on Golda Meir, whom he had escorted to U.S. fund-raising tours while he was counselor to the United Jewish Appeal.

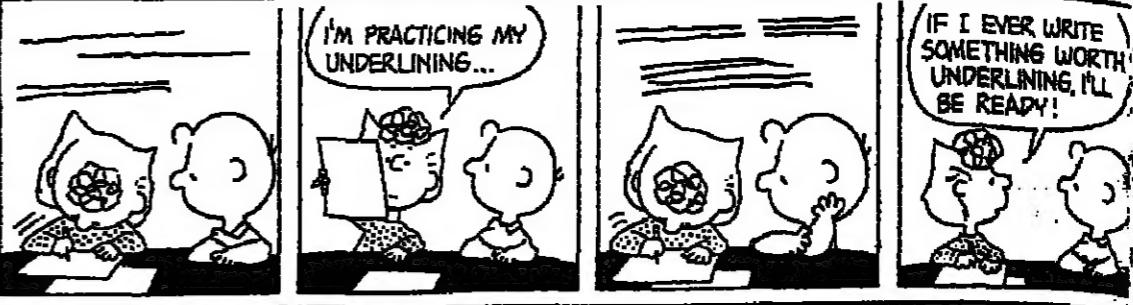
It is here, I think, that Wouk's novel suffers from a mild case of Lanny Budd Blight, but he quickly cures it with only a minimum dose of melodrama and the Israel, with a hand from Goodkind, go on to win their Yom Kippur War. There is also a gem of a scene between the disintegrating chief executive and Goodkind at Camp David. Wouk artfully catches the president's bewilderment and portrays him with understanding and compassion if not sympathy.

Flashing back to the '30s again, Goldhander, the gag writer, dies and Goodkind returns to Columbia to take his law degree. His romance with the beautiful Bobbie Webb also dies, only to flicker into life again and then blaze up to a point where he asks this complete Outsider to marry him.

As for the '30s, Wouk has succeeded in writing it as a torch song of a distinctly Manhattan variety. He is even more successful at the kaddish that is said for the father of I. David Goodkind.

As for Goodkind himself, he changes over the years. Never a true hedonist or unbeliever, he grows a lot more devout, a little stuffier, somewhat more generous, and a trifle complacent. In other words, he grows both up and older and, as he does, he remembers. And I must add that he remembers wonderfully well.

Ross Thomas, author of "Briarpatch," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS**BLONDIE****BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD OF ID****REBOARD****GARFIELD**